D-3360

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FN
C. 40,000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Section~~,

REPORT

MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGI
File No. D 3360
Date 2-2-35

Date ~~February 1.~~ 1935.

Subject: Sale of pictorials of an Anti-Japanese nature

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Grubb

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) regarding the suppression of the sale of pictorials of an anti-Japanese nature by the Tsung Shing Art Company, the Manager, Yu Chi-sen (俞季蓀), was interviewed, and strenuously denied having recently stocked or sold any matter of an inflammatory character. It is evident from his attitude that he has learned of the seizures in Wayside District and destroyed or otherwise disposed of his stock. He was warned that the Municipal Police would take immediate action against any printing house found issuing matter likely to prove detrimental to the peace of the Settlement.

JAP

H. Grubb.
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SI,
Please instruct staff and agents to be on the look out for anti Japanese literature which is being sold or otherwise put into circulation and to report at once any case that comes to their notice. The papers may now be filed.

JMG

FEB. 2 1935

FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-8 34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3362

S. I. S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Date January 31, 1935

Subject (in full) Sale of pictorials of an anti-Japanese nature.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

Of the five pictorials of an anti-Japanese nature forwarded from Wayside Station on January 30, 1935, four of them bear the name and address of the publishers. They are the Tsung Shing Art Co., 305/7 Canton Road. Inquiries at this place reveal that these pictorials are being retailed at $8.00 per 100.

According to a sales list issued by this Company, four other kinds of anti-Japanese pictorials, bearing on the hostilities locally and in the North-Eastern provinces, are also being retailed.

The fifth pictorial gives as its origin the Sing Ming (新明) Art Co., the location of which is unknown.

It is to be noted that these pictorials are not of recent issue, being over two years old.

H. Grubb

III D. I.

Capt. Hsu

Please inform the Chinese Authorities about the existence of these anti Japanese posters and the establishments responsible for putting them into circulation with a view to having the sale of them suppressed by without resorting to a prosecution in the Court. It would be useless if a prosecution would have the result.

D.C. (Special Branch)

II, SI, Please advise these people politely to stop putting this propaganda into circulation. If they fail to do so, please file to Supt. Jun for action as indicated.

JWG

FEB 3 1935

FN. 2.
G. 40,000-1-35

Misc. File No. 37/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date January, 29, 19 35.

Subject Sale of Anti-Japanese pictures of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Made by D.S.I. Hill. Forwarded by S Simmons D/c

Sir,

I beg to report, that at about 12 noon 29.1.35 Inspector Phillips attached to Wayside Station, handed to the undersigned a picture, the dimension of which measure 30¾" X 21", which was exposed for sale by a Chinese picture hawker at Ward and Dalny Roads corner.

The picture shows imaginary and photographic scenes of the Sino-Japanese Shanghai "Incident" of 1932.

On the reverse side of the picture, is a brief outline of the Japanese Policy towards Chinese dating since 1874 the Japanese occupation of Formosa.

The undersigned communicated with Mr. Robertson A.C.P. Special Branch and explained that the picture was similar to the Anti-Japanese pictures recently distributed through the sale of "Chiu Wang" cigarettes.

×Δ. 6446

In order to locate the hawker previously referred to the undersigned accompanied by Inspector Phillips proceeded to Ward and Dalny Roads corner, but no trace of the former could be found.

At 5 p.m. Inspector Phillips accompanied by J.D.S. 4. Watanabe, brought to the station four pictures, similar to that previously reported, showing scenes of the Sino-Japanese conflict, which they obtained from a street hawker on East Seward Road.

The pictures in question are forwarded herewith to Officer i/c Special Branch for information.

SI, Please enquire into the sale of this anti-Japanese propaganda. JHG JAN. 30 1935

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Senior Det i/c.

D.i/c S.B.

D.D.C."D"

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
D. 3360

Kashing Road. Station,

REPORT

Date 28/1/35. 19

Subject (in full) Re arrest of a small boy in possession of pictures describing the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese during the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Made by D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong Forwarded by [signature]

Sir,

At 3.15 p.m. 28/1/35, J.P.C.24 brought to the station a small boy Dzung Kyi Lai (陳達蘭), age 14, native of Kompo, residing in Chapei, whom he found in possession of 20 copies of pictures for the purpose of sale describing the fighting between Chinese and Japanese during the Sino Japanese Hostilities.

The boy and pictures were taken to the Special Branch Headquarters where on insturctions from Mr. T. Robertson, Assistant Commissioner, the boy was released and pictures confiscated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Yao Yuen Loong
D.S.I.

[signature]
Sen. Det. i/c

Copy to
Special Branch Headquarters. direct.

Mr Robertson,
To see.
[signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3360
Date 32/7/35

S. 1, Special Branch,

September 14, 33.

"January 28" and "May 9" Humiliation Pictorials.

D.S.I. Golder

The attached file containing copies of "January 28" and "May 9" Humiliation Pictorials was shown to Mr. K.S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, on September 14 and his opinion sought as to their suppression. He contended that the books did not warrant prosecution on the grounds of their contents but as they have not been registered with the Chinese Authorities as laid down in the "New Publication Law of 1930". Mr. Kum thought that a prosecution might be based on the point. Later in conference with Mr. R.T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, Mr. Kum agreed that prosecution would avail nothing.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1, Special Branch

September 13, 33.

"January 28" and "May 9" Humiliation Pictorials.

D.S. Mac Adie

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, the Wen Hwa Bookstore, 1319 North Szechuen Road, corner of Range Road, was visited at 3.20 p.m. September 13, by the undersigned accompanied by D.I. Sih Ts-liang, when only five copies of the "January 28" Pictorial and five of the "May 9" Humiliation Pictorial as attached were found in stock. A visit made to the publishers, the Wen Haw Art Printing Press, 105 Honan Road, revealed some 300 copies of each book in stock.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 3360.
S. 3-5. Station

Date April 11, 1932.

Subject (in full) Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

Endeavours to locate the author and publishers of the attached Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets have proved in vain and as no further issues of these publications have appeared; these reports are submitted for information and file.

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

O/C Special Branch.

File
11.4.32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D. 3360.
10. 3. 32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 5.

REPORT

Date March 10. 1932

Subject (in full) Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. J.W.Prince.

Sir,

The attached Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets are being exhibited and sold on the streets of the Settlement, and, as the drawings and subtitles are of such nature as might tend to incite Chinese to breaches of the peace, I suggest that the publication of these Broadsheets be stopped and with this object in view we are endeavouring to locate their source of issue

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

O/c, Special Branch.

C.D.I. Prince,
The Persons found selling, distributing or posting these broadsheets should be brought to station and investigations with a view to tracing the original the broad sheets and, if possible, preferring a charge should be made.

J.W.G.
10.3.32.

Translation of Subtitles to

attached Chinese Pictorials

1. Japanese attempting to swim across Wentsaopang unnoticed.

2. Chinese heavy artillery damaging the Japanese Military Headquarters at North Szechuen Road Extension.

3. Bombardment of Tien Tung An Station by Japanese.

4. Japanese forcing Chinese to carry Munitions of War for them.

5. Execution of Kompo men who were employed as Snipers by the Japanese.

6. A Chauffeur at Nantao forced to carry Ammunition in his car by Japanese being patriotic run his car into the Whangpoo River.

7. Japanese Aeroplanes brought down at Nanziang.

8. A Chinese named Wang Tsien Foh took two Japanese disguised as Chinese to the front where he confessed that he had been told by the Japanese to throw bombs at the Chinese Soldiers. The Japanese were executed.

9. Chinese Soldiers placed their hats of trees to deceive the Japanese who were defeated in a surprise attack by the Chinese Soldiers.

10. General Tsai Ting Kai leading his men who fought so bravely that they defeated the Japanese.

Translation of Subtitles to

attached Chinese Pictorials

1. A Chinese country woman bewailing the loss of her husband and family alleged to have been killed by Japanese.

2. The arrest of Chinese secretly transporting munitions of War in coffins for the Japanese.

3. The arrest of Chinese(Kompo men) who were paid $30/ per day for carrying Land Mines for the Japanese.

4. A Chinese woman at Shiozanchen was raped by three Japanese who afterwards stabbed her to death.

5. Twenty or thirty sampans plied near the O.S.K.Japanese Wharf by Kompo men engaged in smuggling Motors for Military purposes.

6. Japanese Plain Clothes Men letting loose Bloodhounds ? to eat the corpses of Chinese killed in battle.

7. During hostilities near Kiangwan Chinese used big guns of new pattern to annihilate the Japanese Soldiers.

8. General Tsai Ting Kai visiting wounded Chinese Soldiers.

9. Aeroplane battle between Chinese and Japanese at Hangchow.

10. After serious fighting at Miaohanchen a Japanese Genaral plunged into the river to escape but was captured by the Chinese Soldiers.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3360
S. - 1. Station,
10. 3. 32.
Date March 10, 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrest of a male Chinese for selling War Pictorials

Made by D.S. Golder Forwarded by

At 10.20 a.m. March 10th at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads, a foreign police officer of Central Station arrested a male Chinese Yen Jen Yuan (嚴仁元) in possession of a number of pictorial papers entitled "The War Pictorial" and "Bloody War".

They contain greatly exaggerated items of war news, but according to the Municipal Advocate, Mr. R.T. Bryan Junior, their display or sale does not constitute an indictable offence. (see endorsement marked x).

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S I

As spoken. Please release the prisoner, but keep the literature.

J.P.G.
10:3:'32.

Reg.

Please circulate to all sections to note the remarks of the Municipal Advocate.

J.P.G.
10:3:'32.

8. (1) J.R. H.R. C.C. C.H. H.A. W.M.
8. (2) B.B.R. B.B. A.P. W.B.M.
8. (3) & (5) File
8. (4) O/K

File
14:3:'32.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yen Jen-yuan (顏仁元)
native of Zangzoh taken by me D.S. Golder
at Central Stn. on the March 10, 1932, and interpreted by Clerk Kao Yen-keng.

My name is Yen Jen-yuan (顏仁元), aged 38, married, native of Zangzoh, a hawker and living at 11 Chien Yue Li, Nan Yang Jao, off Boulevard de Montigny. On learning the profit in selling newspapers, I proceeded at 10.15 a.m. March 10, to Shantung Road near Foochow Road, where I bought from a newspaper wholesale dealer 30 copies of the pictorial seized by the Police at 2 coppers each. These papers I could sell again at 4 coppers each copy. At 10.20 a.m. ~~and~~ at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads, I was taken into custody by a foreign policeman.

I have no knowledge of the printing place and the publisher of the lit~~t~~erature. I am not a communist nor have I any connection with any anti-Japanese societies.

(Signed) Yen Jen-yuan.

10.3.32

SI, Some Chinese have been arrested in Central for distributing literature, of which specimens with translations are attached. Please see instructions of C.S. of March 8, and send me a wheel Central Station to dispose of the case.

— Chinese and French Authorities have forbidden the sale of crackers for the present. Officers in charge of Police stations should be directed to warn shops selling crackers in the Settlement that they should refrain from selling at present and daily enquiries should be made to see that they are not doing so.

3. Assaults on Japanese. Such assaults in the streets of the Settlement are a menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement and are likely to have serious repercussions. Such assaults, if they occur in an area that is well policed are a reflexion on the high reputation of the Police. Every effort should be made to prevent such assaults and if they occur, to apprehend the persons guilty. All ranks should be impressed with the need for the greatest vigilance in this matter.

(Sd) F.W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police

WAR PICTORIAL No.2.

1. A certain officer of our army whilst engaged in a battle at Kiangwan, was attacked with a bayonet and as a result the intestines were exposed. He however did not stop and after placing the intestines back into the body again started to fight against 4 or 5 enemy soldiers. He was forcibly removed by rescuers to a hospital. On the way he continuously shouted : "Kill ! Kill ! ". He is indeed a brave soldier.

2. Although the enemy troops do not possess the same skill as we do but their uniform and other equipments are much better than ours. When they are killed by us, their iron hats are seized and worn by our soldiers. The wearing of the iron hats is a sign that we have killed an enemy soldier and so it is an honour. The majority of our soldiers at the front are at present wearing these hats.

3. When Japanese cavalry rushed our line at Kiangwan our troops threw charcoal baskets upon them. These baskets formed obstacles to their advance and caused disorder among the enemy troops. Seizing this opportunity our troops rushed them and gained a big victory.

4. Since fighting started many thousands of Japanese soldiers were killed leaving their wives behind in Japan. The latter have organized a group for demanding the return of their husbands from the Government. A Similar movements have started in Shanghai.

5. When disarmed by our troops the Japanese soldiers bowed down and begged their lives. This attitude is entirely different from their arrogant behaviour at all times.

6. Japanese women were unwilling to let their husbands leave them, so they occupied the railway track and prevented the moving of trains. The cruel militarists however disregarded this and ordered the train to proceed. The train ran over and killed the women on the track. Several hundreds of women were killed in this way.

7. Wong Yuin Kao, a native of Shantung, who resides in San Yang Road, Chapei, was arrested by the Japanese who compelled him to set fire to houses. He refused, so the Japanese took out both of his eye-balls. Wong fell unconscious and was later rescued by the Red Cross Society.

BLOODY WAR. No.1

1. During the bombardment of the Woosung Forts, the shells fired by enemy troops all fell on the empty ground. They have no aim.

2. Japanese aeroplanes dropped bombs everywhere setting people's houses on fire. There is no humanity.

3. The Japanese military headquarters was hit by our shells and many Japanese soldiers were killed.

4. Male and female workers of our Rescue Party risked their lives by visiting the battle fields. Their deeds are commendable.

5. The "Big Sword" Group fought continuously for 20 hours at Kiangwan. Their fame is wide spread.

6. When both sides meet face to face, our brave soldiers defeated the enemy troops. The latter escaped quickly.

No legal offense is disclosed. Much worse statements have been made in reliable Chinese Newspapers. But see Proclamation by S.M.C. entitled Emergency Measures Par. 2. Sec. C. Why not confiscate and destroy such papers without preferring a charge? Persons violating the curfew are detained over night and destroying inflammatory literature is no worse. The Council legally speaking has no authority to issue and enforce such proclamations but times are not normal at present and many technically illegal things have to be done on the ground of expediency.

R. T. B.

M. A.

Mar. 10, 1932.

BLOODY WAR. No.1

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[illegible] of various district medicine shops at a meeting held in their office, Hsueh Wang Miao, City, between 1.15 and 2.30 p.m. January 14 decided to notify various district members to participate in the mass meeting to be held on January 17 at the Public Recreation Ground.

17. Strike Statistics - Number of workers on strike

Settlement	...	1,503
French Concession	...	-
Chinese controlled territory	...	13,140
Total		14,643

18. Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from $12.80 to $14.40 per picul this morning and the retail prices fixed by the local rice shops are as follows :-

Chinese Rice	Best Quality ...	$14.60
	Good " ...	$13.80
	Ordinary " ...	$13.00
Saigon Rice	Best Quality ...	$12.80
	Good " ...	$12.00
	Ordinary " ...	$11.20

19. Refugees

On January 14, some 466 refugees from flood affected areas on the Yangtsze arrived at Shanghai by steamer. About 113 of this number are destitute.

This brings the total number of refugees who have arrived at Shanghai up to 81,043 of whom 29,404 are destitute.